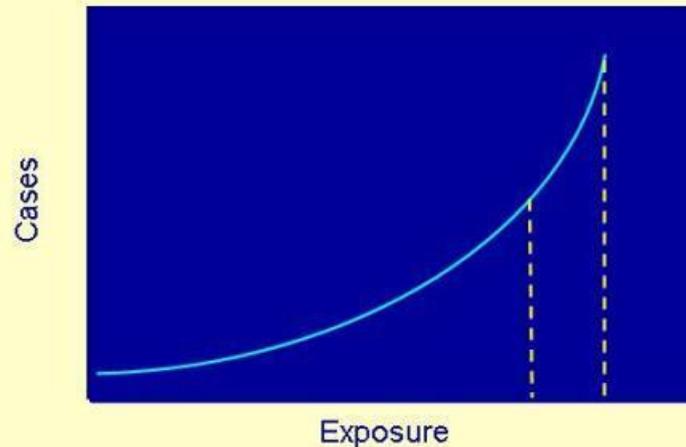


The Seven Habits of Highly Successful Prevention Programs

The Prevention Paradox



A large number exposed to a small risk generate more cases than a small number exposed to a large risk

(c) 2007, Richard Glickman-Simon, M.D.

Robert J. Ackerman, Ph.D.
42 Kentucky School of Alcohol & Other Drug Studies
July 20, 2016

Prevention Guiding Principles

- Accurately assess the problem
- Who is at risk?
- What do you want to prevent?
- What level of prevention do you want to achieve?
- Are your prevention efforts primary or secondary?

- What alternatives can be offered?
- The higher the level of risk for the target population, the more intensive the prevention effort needed.

The Seven Habits of Effective Prevention Programs

1. Early & sustained intervention
 - *long term, repeated message and reinforcement of original prevention goals
 - *age-appropriate developmentally
 - *aware of life transitions that might increase risk
 - *intervene in appropriate settings and domains

2. Community Based

- * Adapted to address the specific problem in the local community
- * Community programs need to strengthen norms throughout the community and enhance “protective factors”
- * Reduce the availability of illicit drugs, alcohol, tobacco for the under-aged
- * Strengthen social bonding among families and community organizations

- * Develop a community plan to include:
 - Assessment of the community problem
 - Identify community resources
 - Designate key players and programs to be involved
- * Utilize media to reinforce efforts of all involved organizations
- * Develop feasible objectives

3. Multi-systemic Based

Micro
Systems

Meso
Systems

Exo
Systems

Micro Systems

Family Programs

- *Parent training skills
- *Home visits, provision of services, & parent needs
- *Education component for parents about children's problems
- *Programs should refer to/provide counseling services to the family
- *Inform parents about what children are learning in prevention
- *Family focused prevention efforts have greater impact than parent focused or child focused only

***Individual attention**

Involvement of youth in decision making
and world of community and work

Assessing resistance and peer influence

Meso Systems

- *Staff development for all caretakers and organizations
- *Schools offer opportunities to subpopulations at risk for drug abuse, teen pregnancy, abuse and other problems
- *Schools can offer multiple years of intervention
- *Schools can teach resistance and refusal skills
- *Utilizes faith-based organizations
- *Utilizes all community organizations in prevention efforts

Exo System

- *Involves the use of media, government, social policies, laws, corporations to support families, communities, and national prevention efforts
- * “We Say No!” Campaign

4. Strengthens Life-Skills

- *Teaches resiliency and achievement skills
- *Teaches needed social skills
- *Teaches social competency and resistance to peer influence
- *Teaches techniques for parents to raise their levels of confidence

Resiliency Chart

Achievement Skills

Protective Factors

Social Intelligence



Moral Intelligence

Resiliency Skills

**Emotional
Intelligence**

5. Interactive with Identified Population

- *Assess levels of risk, protection, and substance abuse for that population
- *Includes a population assessment of risk and protective factors
- *Ensure that interventions are culturally appropriate for the population
- *Targets all forms of the problem for the population

6. Must Be Comprehensive

- *Directed towards the roles of all ages for prevention
- *Coordinates the activities of all personnel and organizations towards the same goals and appropriate means keeping all in the same direction
- *uses strategies to assess if early risk behavior can be reversed through education and prevention efforts
- *Utilizes both primary and secondary prevention efforts

7. Program Management & Evaluation

- Management
 - Ensure consistency and coverage of programs and policies
 - Continued in-service training and education for staff and volunteers

■ Monitor and evaluate programs

Evaluation:

- *what was done in the program?
- *how was the program carried out?
- *who participated in it?
- *was the program implemented as intended?
- *did the program achieve what was expected?
- *did the program produce the desired long-term effects?